THE

North-China Herald.

Vol. II., N°. 76. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1852. Price, Drs. 15 ⅌ Annum.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A. 1. Clipper Barque *ELIZA*, Captain Noble, has the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto conducted in the name of the undersigned, will hereafter be continued and carried on under the name and style of COWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co.

The Firm consists of Cowasjee Pallanjee, Cursetjee Bomanjee, Cowasjee Framjee, Cooverjee Bomanjee, and Sapoorjee Bomanjee.

COWASJEE PALLANJEE.

Canton, 27th September, 1851.

WITH reference to the above notice, the business heretofore carried on in my own name in *Shanghai*, will be continued and conducted from this date under the name and firm of COWASJEE PALLANJEE & Co.

COOVERJEE BOMANJEE.

Shanghai, 1st January, 1852.

NOTICE.

THE business hitherto carried on by us at this place, will, on and after the 1st January, 1852, be carried on under the style and firm of SMITH, KING & Co.

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghai, 20th December, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. SIMON BACH, cease from this day, the business being continued by the remaining partner, under the firm as heretofore, of

BACH & ARONE.

Shanghai, 30th September, 1851.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against Fire, on Buildings or Merchandize.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore,* and *Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following Offices to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Bombay, and London.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at Shanghae, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ½, and for 3 Months ¼, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from Henry Tatham & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
Established in 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE.

A Small quantity of fine clean GRATE COAL, at Drs. 10 per ton, delivered from the Store of the undersigned.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 19th November, 1851.

ON SALE.

JUST received per last Overland Mail, a fine assortment of TWEED, newest pattern, and superfine BROAD BLACK CLOTH, also Ladies' and Gentlemens' KID GLOVES, assorted colors.

Expected per *Chebucto* from London, the following fine assortment of FANCY BISCUITS, viz:—

Tins MIXED READING BISCUITS.
„ MACHINE BISCUITS.
„ CRACKNELS (for Wine.)
„ Do. small size tins.
„ COFFEE BISCUITS.
„ RICH ARROWROOT BISCUITS.
„ CURRANT TUNBRIDGE do.
„ LEMON do. do.
„ CINNAMON do. do.
„ SEED do. do.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 5th November, 1851.

Ex *JOHN-BUNYAN.*

JUST received and on sale by the undersigned the undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These Goods have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 17th October, 1851.

JUST LANDED.

ON SALE by the undersigned the undermentioned STORES—

Fine LOAF and CRUSHED SUGAR.
A large variety of Scented SOAP in small Boxes, well assorted for families.
Yellow SOAP in 18-lb.'s Boxes.

ALSO,

A few small Casks of MALAGA WINE, and GINGER WINE.
A fine assortment of CLOTH of various Patterns.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 26th September, 1851.

Ex *JAMES SCOTT,* and *EQUATOR.*

ON SALE by the undersigned, an assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.—

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Coppering Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheeves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, September 11th, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, Pale SHERRY, PORT, Pale BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.

The above Wines are all of Superior quality.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

JUST LANDED AND FOR SALE.

A LARGE collection of fine ENGRAVINGS, and large PLATES, Ladies' and Gentlemens' WHIPS, and Walking CANES, STAYS, BRACES, Ladies' LIQUEURS in cases of one dozen assorted in 12 kinds, MARASCHINO, CHERRY CORDIAL in Pint and Quart Bottles, A few GOLD PENS of a new design.

BACH & ARONE.

Shanghai, 3rd January, 1852.

Ex *CHEBUCTO.*

THE undersigned has received a few Cases, one dozen each, of very superior PAJARETE, (a wine highly esteemed by the Spaniards and Connoisseurs,) also a few Cases of MUSCAT and CHERRY BRANDY, which he offers at the following low prices:—

PAJARETE, in Quarts, ...	Drs.	11	⅌ Doz.
in Pints, ...	„	7	
MUSCAT, in Quarts, ...	„	10	
CHERRY BRANDY, in Pints,	„	7	
CHAMPAIGNE, in Quarts, ..	„	8	
in Pints, ...	„	5	
HOCK, ...	„	8	
CLARET, ...	„	7	
OLD PORT, ...	„	8	
Superior SHERRY and PORT, in Wood, per Qr.-Cask	„	70	

(well worth, Drs. 100.)

ALSO,

MARSALA, PALE and DARK BRANDY, WHISKEY, and a few Hhds. PALE ALE.

JAMES HOOPER.

Shanghai, January 2d, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from Phelps & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. White & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

JUST LANDED.

A FEW Casks of Prime Family PORK, and for sale by the undersigned.

EDWARD HALL.

Shanghai, 9th January, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

OLD Wine and Beer BOTTLES, in any quantity.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 24th October, 1851.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of Ship-Wrights and Boat-Builders; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.

They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.

Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

NOTICE OF SEU KWANG-KE.

(Continued from No. 74.)

The same year Wan-leih died and was succeeded by his son 泰昌 Tae-chang, who died after reigning only a month; leaving the throne to his eldest son 天啟 Teen-ke, then a mere youth, at whose accession in 1621, the plans of Seu were very unfavourably received. Not finding grace in the sight of his new master, Seu thereupon requested to be allowed to withdraw from the public service, but the prayer of his petition was refused; shortly after this however, he obtained leave to retire on the plea of sickness.

In the mean time, Heung Ting-peih who had collected an army numbering upwards of a hundred thousand men, had formed plans of action on a grand scale for attacking and subjugating the Manchus in their own country, and in this he might have met with a degree of success, had it not been for the waywardness of some of his generals, who in consequence of some imprudent movements, subjected the force of Heung Ting-peih to a destruction almost as complete as that which had happened to his predecessor in office. As a matter of course he was recalled to the capital and 袁應泰 Yuen Ying-tae was appointed to succeed him. This man however was rather a theoretical tactician than a practical commander, and while confining himself strictly within the instructions he had received from court, his rule was unmarked by any of that adventurous spirit which the position he was appointed to fill, in a peculiar manner called for. At the same time the line of conduct he was pursuing had the effect of rousing the Manchus to renewed energy, and cultivating in them that spirit of martial enterprise in which they were becoming daily more expert. The Manchus on their part, seeing the man they had to deal with, followed up each victory by a successive attack, until at last they reached the gates of Leaou-yang. To this they laid siege and after four days operations, were enabled, partly by their own valour, and partly by the treachery of some of the Chinese officers and troops within, to enter the city and gain a most complete and decisive victory. The viceroy driven to despair, and unable to bear up against the disgrace, shut himself up in a tower, in which he burnt himself to death. When this appalling news reached Peking, it is difficult to describe the consternation of the authorities. An extraordinary council of all the high statesmen throughout the empire was assembled without delay. At this juncture, the sagacity and wisdom of Seu Kwang-ke was too well known to be dispensed with. He was summoned, to deliberate on the critical position of affairs in the north. Being an ardent admirer of Western arts, he took every opportunity of pressing them upon the notice of the Emperor; and being now called on to give his advice, took occasion to represent the great superiority of European arms, stating also the advantage that might be derived from the assistance of Europeans at this crisis, urgently recommending that a number of guns should be cast after the Western model. While we may presume, that Seu was perfectly sincere and disinterested in thus tendering his advice, we have no good ground for suspecting his motives, when we find him, together with several other of the high ministers who had become converted to the Christian faith, backing this counsel by petitions for the revocation of the edict against the missionaries. Nor have we a right to fix upon him the responsibility of all the memorials which may have been presented in furtherance of the same design. For we may easily imagine, that in the existing state of affairs, many who were less imbued with the spirit of Christianity than he was, and seeing the valuable assistance which might be procured from the now persecuted missionaries, would address the throne in such terms as these:—"The Portuguese are experienced gunners; their priests, if admitted, will serve your Majesty with their talents, and the soldiers with their valour, so that no enemy shall ever succeed in making a durable impression on the empire." These applications were so far successful, that the young prince gave an edict insuring full liberty to the missionaries again to enter the empire. John Rodrigues, a Jesuit, who was despatched to Macao, raised a force of four hundred men, Europeans, Macao-born and Chinese, trained by the Portuguese; these reached Nan-chang-foo in Keangse, on their way to the north in 1622, but the contemptible figure they presented completely disappointed expectation, and they were forthwith ordered to return. Heung Ting-peih was reinstated in his former post, the suffrage of a majority of the council having fallen upon him; accordingly he assembled a large body of troops at Pekin, with which he was so far successful, as to be enabled to restore a temporary tranquility which lasted several years, proving an acceptable respite for the warriors on both sides.

The advice of Seu was favourably looked upon by the emperor, and would doubtless have been carried into practice, but for a strong opposition that was raised by 崔景榮 Tsuy King-yung, the president of the Board of War.

About the same time also, some accusations were brought against Seu by the Censor 邱兆麟 Kew Chaou-lin. Although these accusations seem to have been of a frivolous character, yet Seu saw it expedient to retire from court for a time, and obtained leave to return to his family residence at Shanghae, for the ostensible cause of his health.

In 1624, he was again called to the public service, receiving the appointment of 禮部右侍郎 *Le-poo Yew-sze-lang,* "Inferior Vice-president of the Board of Rites." About this time also, at the suggestion of a native Christian mandarin of high rank named Leon, the Jesuit John Terence, a native of Constance, was appointed to assist in carrying on the correction of the calendar, which had been begun same years previously. This missionary is spoken of in the highest terms, for his knowledge of Natural Philosophy, Medecine and Mathematics; and having travelled for the Order, through Bengal, Malacca, Sumatra and Cochin, had lastly come to China, where he ended his days in the service of the emperor.

During a great part of his reign, the young emperor was much under the influence of the Eunuchs of the Palace, greatly to the detriment of good government, and the discouragement of meritorious ministers. In 1626, one of these officers, 智鋌 Che Ting, an accomplice of the notorious 魏忠賢 Wei Chung-heen, brought an accusation against Seu, in consequence of which he had again to abandon public duties for a time; but on the death of the emperor Teen-ke, and the accession of 宗禎 Tsung-ching in 1628, he was again called to office.

The previous year had witnessed the demise of the Tartar prince Tae-tsoo, and the elevation of his son 太崇 Tae-tsung as his successor. On the occurrence of this event, an embassy had been despatched from Peking, with a view to heal up old grievances, and to effect a reconciliation between the contending powers. The result of this expedition was such however as to disappoint in a high degree the expectations of the Chinese. Several letters passed between the two princes, Tae-tsung being careful to assert his supreme authority, and most punctilious in assuming to himself all the imperial titles and honours. Notwithstanding the weakness of the Chinese government, they were unprepared to bear such arrogance as they deemed it, from one, whom they looked upon as at best but a tributary. The new emperor, though by no means of a warlike disposition, felt himself called upon formally to resent such haughty claims. The Manchus were fully prepared for such a reception of their advances. War and bloodshed began again to ravage the borders, and Tsung-ching, little to his taste, was driven to adopt measures of a stringent military character. In these urgent circumstances, Seu again came forward with a memorial, requesting to be permitted to raise and train troops, as he had previously done, during the reign of Wan-leih; which the emperor was graciously pleased to approve.

Shortly after this, in consequence of the disorder that prevailed, while the Board of Finance was governed by Vice-presidents, Tsung-ching found himself reduced to great difficulties, on account of the revenue being unequal to the demands on the public treasury. The Household Ministers were ordered to send in plans with regard to the support of the military, and the regulation of the salt department. Among others, Seu Kwang-ke introduced his scheme, the leading features of which were, "1st, That the military should be set to cultivate the waste lands: and, 2d, with regard to the salt department, that all private traffic in the article should be severely prohibited." The emperor highly applauded his views, and raised him to the rank of 禮部尚書 *Le-poo Shang-shoo,* "President of the Board of Rites."

About the same time, John Adam Schaal, a learned German Jesuit, arrived in the capital and was introduced by Seu to the emperor; before whom, the talents of Schaal soon procured him great favour. It happened in the second year of the new emperor, that the chief astronomer was about to be disgraced for an egregious error in the calculation of an eclipse, when Seu again memorialized the throne, stating that, "The imperial astronomers are carrying on their calculations, according to the rules originally drawn up by Ko Show-king; and even during the Yuen dynasty, when these rules were first laid down, it was found that an eclipse did not correspond with the reckoning as worked out by them; so that Show-king himself committed the same error. It is not to be wondered at then, that your Majesty's astronomers should fall into inaccuracies. Your servant has discovered that the astronomical computations have for a long period been accumulating errors, and at the present time the rectification of the system is urgently called for."

(To be Continued.)

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, January 10, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn-Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have been compelled to delay sundry papers till next week.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Oct. 24.	Sydney,	Sept. 17.
Calcutta,	Nov. 7.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
Bombay,	Nov. 17.	Amoy,	Dec. —.
Madras,	Nov. —.	Hongkong,	Dec. 22.
Singapore,	Dec. 6.	Ningpo,	Dec. 30.
Penang,	Dec. 3.	New York,	Oct. 13.
Batavia,	Oct. —.	San Francisco,	Oct. 7.
Manila,	Dec. —.	Sdwich. Islands,	Oct. —.

THE *Nymph*, brought the Mail with the latest dates as above. She did not however come into port, and the Letters and papers mostly lay at Woosung for two whole days;—this is a great annoyance and hindrance to public business, and we hope the authorities will adopt some method to rectify so much inconvenience. We have not had time to ovehaul our mail in consequence, and can only mention the capital passage of the *Stronaway*, an Aberdeener, to London from Whampoa in 103 days, the *Surprise* which sailed a month later had not arrived;—the former's passage at that season, is we believe unprecedented.

WE have received the following Papers per the London Mail of 24th October, and the Indian Mail, per *Nymph*:—

Home News, Oct. 8 only—*Manchester Guardian*, and *Illustrated London News*, Oct. 18—*Calcutta Citizen*, Nov. 7—*Bombay Times*, Nov. 17—*Straits Times*, Dec. 5—*Singapore Free Press*, Dec. 6—*Diario de Manila*, none.

and from the South—

China Mail, Dec. 18—*Hongkong Register*, Dec. 16—*Friend of China*, and *Boletim do Governo*, none.

KOSSUTH and his family had [illegible]ed safely in England, and been warr[illegible]eived.

THE Shanghai Steamer was still at Southampton. She had proved her speed to be full 12 knots per hour.

SINCE going to press, the *Adelaide*,* (Am.), has arrived from San Francisco, to Messrs. Wolcott, Bates & Co., to be shortly despatched to New York.

* 500 tons, Cobb, Master.

PURSUANT of our intention to record the authentic Treaties between China, and Western Nations, we have given the French Treaty in the next page, from the authorised version published at Paris. At a future day we shall give the Chinese, and any remarks that may be called for by recent events.

IN our abstract of Incidental Expenses connected with the Church, we stated that the Altar Cloth cost Drs. 86.10, instead of which we should have stated that the Altar Cloth, embroidering ditto, Fringe for ditto, Velvet and fringe for Pulpit and Reading-desk and Chairs in chancel, cost together the above named sum.

WE give insertion to the letter of 'RESIDENT,' though we think it a pity he should endeavour to throw cold water on an attempt to establish an institution that he himself allows to be necessary. As to the allusion made in the commencement of our article to "this season when men's hearts are more than ordinarily open," &c., we are confident few of our readers besides 'RESIDENT,' regarded us as calling in question the readiness of the community to come forward in a good work at *any* season; and equally confident are we that few would esteem us as using unmeaning language in the conjunction that has called forth our correspondent's strictures.

With regard to 'RESIDENT's' counter suggestion, we quite agree with him, that something of a sailor's home under good management, where seamen can recreate without the dangers to pocket, health and morals, that cluster round their present places of resort near the *Yang-king Pang* bridge, is greatly needed, and would tend as far as it was resorted to, to diminish sickness and death. If 'RESIDENT' will come down with a good round sum by way of commencement we will do all in our power to help him. He will however have to modify many of his ideas. It is clear he knows but little of the nature of sailors, if he imagines they can be confined within *high walls*, feasted on *tea*, and *conveyed* to and from ship like a flock of sheep.

As to 'RESIDENT's' closing remark about "screening self interest," we shall be glad to learn whose interests the establishment of an "Hospital for seamen" can possibly serve but those of the sailors themselves?

THE judicial proceedings at the British Consulate, on the 6th instant, a summary of which will be found in another column, were of peculiar interest not only from their novelty as to form, but in reference both to the principle and the interests involved. A Chinese at Woosung, about 10 o'clock on the night of the 2d of Nov., was shot down and killed at his own door, as it would appear in cold blood. There seems to have been but one witness to the deed, a Chinaman, who being immediately behind the deceased in the passage, on hearing the shot and seeing his companion fall, stepped forward and observed in front of the door way a man with a gun in his hand, whom he recognised at once as a Portuguese seaman of the Receiving ship, the *Emily Jane*, known to him as "the Fifer." This was the case for the prosecution, and it was met by an *alibi* which seemed satisfactorily to establish the fact that the Fifer had returned on board his vessel by nine o'clock, some hour or more before the murder was committed. Such at least was the conclusion drawg by the Court, after careful examination of all the witnesses. The Fifer was accordingly discharged from custody, and the Petitioners were informed that no sufficient evidence had been adduced to substantiate the charge, or to warrant his committal for trial.

Ill satisfied however with this result, the brother and associates of the murdered man adopted measures to obtain a different issue, in two very different ways. They petitioned the Taoutae for that justice, they seemed to think had been sought in vain at the hands of the British Consul, and at the same time placarded the Ship and the Firm who own her, placing the former under ban, and prohibiting all trade with her, thus appealing to the constituted Authorities on the one hand, and to their clan on the other to back them in fixing the crime on the Fifer. Looking to the nature of the evidence and the character of the parties concerned however, there seems to be little doubt that a *squeeze* and not justice has been the object from the beginning, and that the loss of life has merely been made a pretext either for extortion, or for settling some outstanding grudge against the Ship and the Consignees, or possibly both. It has also been suggested that some speculation in Malwa Opium on the part of certain Chinese dealers seeking to monopolize its sale may have had its influence. The value of combination is so well understood among the Chinese that they are ever ready to resort to it, and the power it places in the hands of a band of lawless ruffians is, in this case, only too clearly exemplified. They might be dealt with, and very probably beaten too, by their own weapons, if all the holders of drug were to refuse to sell until the embargo on one of their Ships was taken off;—but, competition, with rival interests and individual responsibilities leave little ground for anticipating that the lesson these Canton men are reading to Foreigners will be turned to account for the common interest, since it must entail present loss as well as serious risk of capital. Failing this no other resource than concession appears to be open to the owners of the placarded ship. In such case to the evils attaching to a trade officially interdicted, openly pursued us, and steadily ignored, will be added the bad precedent of a mulct successful levied on false pretences, and at the will and pleasure of some of the least scrupulous subjects in the Empire. In the anomalous state of affairs at this and in every other Port where Opium stations exist, there is clearly no appeal possible. The whole thing is illegal and unrecognised from beginning to end, and placed of altogether out of the legitimate sphere of action of the Authorities, whether British or Chinese. It is under such circumstances more especially perhaps that it behoves those whose interests are directly concerned to consider their position, and the nature of the power they will leave in hands so prone to use it, if the result of the present attempt at extortion be success.

Other points of interest are presented by the circumstances of the murder and its results. The Chinese appeal to the Consul in the first instance for justice, and consent to plead in a Consular Court. The moment the decision is against them, they move their suit into their own Courts, and claim the investigation of the Chinese Authorities. And so it will ever be, in civil or in criminal cases, when large interests or strong passions are engaged. The framers of our Treaties in this as in the matter of Custom-house duties, appear to have sought for a means to meet the opposite requirements of Justice and Nationality and with about equal bad success. Although may be it doubtful whether the provision embodied in the XIIIth Article of the General Regulations of Trade was ever intended to apply to *crimes and offences* or to refer to any but *commercial disputes*, yet as we understand it has been otherwise ruled, the question before us is, how far the provision is adapted to the end in view, or is susceptible of practical application? Our own impression, strongly confirmed by what we have witnessed in the recent attempt to carry it fairly out, is unfavorable.

Making all due allowance for the air of burlesque which the present Taoutae's Canton "pigeon" vocabulary, coupled with his incapability of speaking the official language of his own country, is calculated to throw over any judicial proceedings in which he must take a prominent part, we are assured such a system of combined judicial functions can hardly answer. Were the Taoutae in office better qualified than the present incumbent, by previous habits of official business and knowledge of its forms, to perform his part efficiently, the same difficulties would still arise. Making as, we say, every allowance for these things, which may be considered exceptional and only applicable to the individual, we think still the system contemplated of a joint or mixed jurisdiction, will *not work* and cannot be made available as long as Eastern and Western Races preserve their distinctive customs, and habits of thought and action so irreconcileable. To graft the mild and impartial administration of English Laws upon the torture inflicting code in force in China, and the unscrupulous administration of Chinese officials is, about as feasible as to try to make a new fruit by grafting a Ribstone Pippin on the prickly pear, and nothing but disappointment and failure can follow.

Some incidental matters were also brought out during the proceedings not less worthy of note. Every European must have been struck with the unseemly and offensive tone and style of the ill-favoured Chinese witnesses, in respect not only to the accused but to Foreigners, and even to the Court in which their own Authorities were seated. Witnesses whose characters if sifted would probably prove to be such as to deprive their evidence of the slightest claim to credibility in any English Court, assuming that they escaped the prisoner's dock for wilful and manifest perjury. The contradictory nature of their evidence, and its total falsehood in some important particulars (if any credit is to attach to the clear and straight forward evidence of the Chief officers of the *Emily Jane* and *Masdeu*,) could not fail to strike every one present. They who made the Treaties did well indeed to take from Chinese all jurisdiction over Foreigners beyond the limits of the Treaties; the only mistake appears to have been that of conceiving it possible ever to combine the two systems even in a matter of judicial inquiry.

The indisposition of the Taoutae in the present instance to enforce decorum in the language, or even in the deportment of the Chinese witnesses in speaking of Foreigners was plain as it was significant, and the intimation of the Consul that he would stay all farther proceedings if the Taoutae did not put an end to the insolence of the witnesses seemed absolutely necessary to move him. And such are the lessons read to the people of China by their Governors, from the Emperor to the lowest Official about the Yamuns of the Provincial Authorities, a lesson which *they* will not cease to repeat —and *we* should not fail to remember, for our government now and hereafter.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA HERALD."

DEAR SIR,—In your last issue of the 3d instant, we find that a new application is made to our small community to contribute for the erection of a seaman's hospital, commencing thus,—"At this season when men's hearts are more than ordinarily open, and their sympathies more easily excited towards the sick and afflicted," &c., &c.

What does this mean,—are not our community always ready to contribute to any fair subscription? Allow me to suggest this,—that instead of calling for a contribution to erect a Seaman's Hospital; let us contribute to assist to raise funds to purchase a piece of land on the outskirts of the city and erect a large high wall all round,—to have a promenade round it inside, and trees planted; on each side a field of grass, a house in the centre to afford accommodation to the seamen, and to provide them with tobacco, pipes and tea, to have a reading room with all sorts of Religious and other useful Books.

As it is generally on Sunday that seamen get liberty to go on shore, let them be conveyed to that establishment (which should be named the Seaman's Tea Garden) to take recreation, read books, smoke and drink tea, and at sunset let them all return on board their respective ships; this will be the best way to prevent sickness amongst the seamen during hot weather. As the greater portion of sickness and disturbance amongst seamen while in port, is caused from drunkenness, liberty is given them to come on shore to go to Church, but seldom do they ever enter the Church,—the first place they aim at is the grogshop, where they get drunk raise disturbances amongst the Chinese, fight among themselves, and go to all sorts of debauchery, in trying to return on board, some of them get drowned; which has been a frequent occurrence last summer, those that get on board commence making disturbance with the Captain or Officers, on the following day some are brought before the Consul, others are sick, the Doctor is sent for, and then sickness commences. We hardly see a seaman sick if he conducts himself with propriety.

If an Hospital should be established on shore for the express use of seamen, it will only assist them in their debauchery. We do not dispute that an Hospital on a small scale would be necessary for the present to take in cases of a serious nature. As regards the "painting the sunny side of a ship, scanty room, noise, dirt, and filthy stenches through the negligence of masters," there must be some sort of cause to state, or some object to screen self interest. We can take the whole of your publication to have been arranged with care to impress sympathies on our community.

RESIDENT.

Shanghai, 8th Jany., 1852.

(Communicated.)

GALLANT DEFENCE OF NINGPO.

We are happy to be able at last to relieve the anxious suspense of our readers by announcing the receipt of cheering intelligence from Ningpo. Mr. Interpreter Medhurst has lately arrived here, charged we have no doubt with important Despatches, and although they have not yet been made public, we believe we are quite correct in stating that the rich and populous city of Ningpo, has not we are glad to say, yet fallen into the hands of the Pirates; it still holds out; no enemy having dared to appear within 50 miles of the place. This happy result is mainly due, we record it with pleasure, to the active assistance of H. M. Brig *Contest*, which vessel has been lying at anchor there for the last six weeks; and by the combined efforts of Captain Spencer and Mr. Vice-Consul Hague, acting under the sagacious direction of Mr. Consul Alcock of this place, we doubt not we shall soon see the operations in that quarter brought to a triumphant conclusion.

Our local readers are aware that British Trade has of late assumed a more flourishing aspect at Ningpo; although the Consular Returns cannot be expected for some time yet, we think we are justified in stating, that the transactions of the past year amounted in value to a sum not less in the aggregate, than the annual cost of the Ningpo Consular Establishment to Great Britain.

Such important interests deserve our careful protection.

But besides its (peripatetic) mercantile establishments, there exists at Ningpo a flourishing body of Missionaries, by whom a requisition to detain the *Contest* has been got up, and signed, with one or two exceptions. Thus these reverend gentlemen and ladies (we are not sure whether *all* the signatures might not be classed under the feminine gender) will be happily instrumental in promoting the temporal as well as spiritual safety of the heathen of Ningpo, not to mention their own individual security.

We sincerely hope that the eminent services rendered by the gallant *Contests* on this alarming occasion, will not be lost sight of by the British and American Missionary Societies, and that a service of plate bearing the figure of a pirate's head in a basket supported by the Bible, incorporated with his Arms, with the words "*ma foi*," added to his motto, will be Captain Spencer's reward.

We also hope to see the Missionary Bodies alluded to, speedily turn their attention to the adoption of the Romish system of Propagating the Faith, and take due care to procure a sufficient supply of muskets with the missal, and of gunpowder with the Gospel. One 32-lb. gun to every Missionary would seem to be the proportion required.

YOUNG PUN-CHIE.

P.S.—Casualties.—Although no fighting has yet taken place we regret to add that two of the officers of the brig have been wounded; but it seems

It was not in the battle
No tempest gave the shock

to their system, but the mistake of some Mr. Winkle-like friend, when out on we suppose "a wild goose chase."

NINGPO.

THE following Circular was addressed, to the British Residents at Ningpo, in relation to the menaces of the pirates.—

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Ningpo, Dec. 18th, 1851.

Her Majesty's Vice-Consul, begs to acknowledge the receipt yesterday, of a representation from the British Residents, and in reply thereto, has much satisfaction in being able to inform them, that the Honorable Commander Spencer, has notified to him his intention to remain at Ningpo, for the present with Her Majesty's Brig under his Command.

P. HAGUE,
H. M. Vice-Consul.

The Chinese authorities, and people as well as Foreigners generally, were gratified to learn that Captain Spencer had decided to remain with the *Contest*, instead of going to Loochoo.

WOOSUNG MURDER.

An investigation in this case took place at H. B. M.'s Consulate Office, on the 6th instant, in the presence of the Taoutae, the Chee Heen, and the Magistrate of Paoushan, the district in which the murder took place. The proceedings excited much interest from the circumstances under which the apparently unprovoked murder of a Chinaman had taken place, and the subsequent combination of a large number of the Canton men at Woosung to stop the Trade of the *Emily Jane*, the vessel to which the sailor belongs, whom they charge with the crime. They were farther interesting from this being the first case here, and we believe in China, in which the provisions of the Treaty to constitute a mixed Court of British and Chinese Authorities, to examine into the merits of a criminal charge, had been acted upon, or any attempt made to carry them out. There was consequently a full attendance of Europeans in the Court, and in addition a large gathering of Canton men, who seemed to watch the proceedings with great interest.

The British Consul after the arrival of the Chinese Authorities opened the proceedings by adverting to the circumstances which led to the formation of a Mixed Court of Inquiry, and recapitulating the steps previously taken by the British and Chinese Authorities respectively;—the Consul's remarks were in substance to the following effect.

"On the 10th November, 1851, *T'shoy-ngune-tung*, a native of Canton lodged a complaint at the British Consulate stating that his brother *Tshoy-nue-tsong*, had been killed on the 2nd November, by a shot fired at him by the "Fifer" of the *Emily Jane* at Woosung, and praying that the Fifer might be apprehended, and justice done. In satisfaction of this demand the said Fifer was apprehended and brought to Shanghae, and evidence taken by the Consul on the 10th February, and again on the 13th with the assistance of two assessors, in the presence of the accused and his accusers. At the close of these proceedings, all the witnesses having been examined, the Court declared that the evidence adduced was not sufficient to warrant the committal of the prisoner, and he was therefore discharged; the Court adding that they conceived it very possible the Chinese witness who had given the only direct evidence against the prisoner might, in the dark and the agitation of the moment, have mistaken the identity of the man he saw. This decision was communicated in Court on the same day to all the parties present. On the 15th November, two days subsequently, the Taoutae addressed the Consul, officially communicating the details of the murder as reported to him by the Chee Heen of Paoushan. In this report it was stated but one individual witnessed the murder, the man named *Tshoy Syeen*, that no quarrel had taken place between the Fifer and the deceased, and that the murder was committed during the 2nd watch of the night, (from 10 to 11 P.M.), on the 2nd November. The Consul in reply to a second letter from the Taoutae giving the substance of a petition presented by the wife of the deceased; communicated to the Taoutae the whole of the evidence elicited at the examination of the witnesses brought forward on both sides, and concluded by informing His Excellency that no sufficient evidence had been adduced to warrant him, the Consul, in committing the accused for trial on the charge of murder brought against him. Shortly after this the Taoutae again addressed the Consul in consequence of a further representation from the wife of the deceased, in which she stated. —"That the Consul had gone carefully into the case, that the accused Fifer had confessed having shot her husband, and that the Consul had fully committed him to take his trial for murder, but that on the 13th November, a great general called upon Mr. Beale, and after a little conversation proceeded directly to the Consulate and released the Fifer, and that in consequence the Fifer had since come to her house and threatened to burn it over her head, &c." In which statement the Consul observed, that except as regarded the fact of a fair enquiry having take place, there did not appear to be a word of truth. The Taoutae in this letter also made reply to the Consuls letter of the 22nd November, (communicating the result of the examination before him) stating that—"As there appears to have been no cause of enmity between the deceased and the accused, it is certainly not likely that the latter would have gone and murdered him so causelessly at his own door. But as the Mate of the *Masdeu*, deposes to having seen the Fifer pursued by a number of Chinese at about 9 o'clock, it is possible that the deceased had then been just killed, or perhaps after being thus pursued the Fifer might have returned and revenged himself upon him. For had he really been on board and asleep as deposed before the hour named as that at which the murder was committed, surely the friends of the deceased would not have persisted in bringing home the murder to him in particular. The evidence of the witness who saw the deceased fall and saw Fifer with a gun in his hand first stand and then run away certainly gives weight to the suspicions of the relatives. At any rate if not by the Fifer, the murder must have been committed by some one man, and that a black man, and as there are not very many such at Woosung, it is possible to discover the real prepetrator."

On the 29th November, the Consul acquainted the Taoutae that if His Excellency could adduce any satisfactory evidence either, that the Fifer, or any other black man belonging to a British ship was the perpetrator of the deed he, the Consul, would go into the case again in the presence of the Taou-

tae, and on the 16th December, the Taoutae having in reply stated that further evidence could be adduced, and that the Fifer's cap had been found and identified, the Consul appointed the 2nd of January, subsequently altered to the 6th at the Taoutae's request that he might have time to summon the relatives of the deceased, and secure the attendance of the Paoushan Magistrate. In consequence of these arrangements the present Mixed Court of Investigation had assembled, due notice having been given to all the parties concerned; for although the Consul might have taken objection to any new enquiry of this nature on the ground that the petitioner had voluntarily brought his case before the Consul and pleaded in his Court, where every care had been taken do do justice, and the result had been the discharge of the Fifer from custody as one against whom no crime had been proved.—Yet in view of all the circumstances he had decided on waving any objection of this nature in order to accede to the Taoutae's request, and thus publicly show his desire to afford every possible facility to the relatives of the deceased to bring home the crime to any one who might be under his jurisdiction. And in this view also he was glad to have the assistance of the Chinese Authorities, such mode of proceeding appearing, moreover, to be in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty; the XIII Art. of the General Regulations of Trade stipulating that—"If unfortunately any disputes take place of such a nature that the Consul cannot arrange them amicably, then he shall request the assistance of a Chinese officer, that they may together examine into the merits of the case and decide it equitably." And as this had been held by Authority to apply to criminal cases, it was under this provision that the present proceedings were instituted.

The Court was then declared open and the accused and accuser were brought forward.

Tsoy-ngone-tung, the petitioner and brother of the deceased being called and examined by Woo, Taoutae, stated what he had heard, and in substance repeated his previous statement viz: that he was not present at the occurrence but on the death of his brother being reported to him he went to Woosung and on examining the body found a gun shot wound on the right breast, he then returned to Shanghae and presented a petition at the British Consulate.

Tsoy Syeen, the chief witness, being called was also examined by the Taoutae, and stated that the officer of the *Masdeu*, told him it was the Fifer who had murdered the deceased.

Tsoy-tso, a helper in the house of the washerman examined, said that on the night of the murder he was in the house and just after it happened the chief officer of the *Masdeu* came in and told him it was the Fifer who had committed the murder, and he the said officer opened his watch and said "it was 10 o'clock" soon afterwards he went out and about two chang off, he found a straw hat, now produced, and the next day he took it on board the *Emily Jane*, and was told by "Old Frank" that it belonged to the Fifer. The feast at the washerman's house began about 3 P.M., and was all over before 6 o'clock.

Tsoy Syeen, called again, stated that the feast in the washerman's house began at 6 o'clock, and ended about 9. There were 3 tables of guests that is about 24. All had gone about half an hour before the murder took place. This witness was both violent and indecorous in his language when speaking of the accused and of Foreigners generally, and refused for a long time to answer to the direct question. How long the guests had departed? The Consul stopped the proceedings more than once to call upon the Taoutae to rebuke the witness for his unseemly language, and deportment, which was ultimately done but with manifest reluctance and with slight effect.

C. Balston, chief officer on board the *Masdeu*, having been called and sworn stated he had not seen Tsoy-tso (second witness), the night of the murder, and he understood indeed that the man was in Shanghae at the time and only came down to Woosung the next day.—That he never said the Fifer had committed the murder, but that he had seen the Fifer come over the canal soon after nine o'clock. It was about an hour after he saw the Fifer come through the creek that he was led to the washerman's house a second time to learn the cause of a great disturbance and he then found him dead, this was a little after 10 o'clock.

W. Staunton, chief officer of *Emily Jane*, having been sworn deposed that he himself saw the Fifer come on board just after two bells (9 o'clock P.M.) it was reported to him as a matter of duty the man having been found absent at 8 o'clock. There is no probability that he could have left the ship again that night, he had had a gun on shore but it was sent on board at 4 P.M. The straw hat is the Fifer's,—*Tsoy-tsoo* brought it on board, the next day saying he had found it *that morning* near the creek.

C. W. Balston, recalled, when he went over the creek after taking the Fifer out without his hat, witness *saw the washerman now deceased and spoke to him*, when the hat was lost therefore and the Fifer ran across the creek, the washerman had not been murdered.

The Taoutae suggested that if not the Fifer it was probably the other black man of the *Masdeu* who was known to have been wounded in an affray with some of the washerman's party on that evening. The man in question was therefore called in, when the chief witness *Tsoy Syeen* who swore to having seen the murderer fire the shot, was confronted with him and repeatedly declared he was not the man, but the Fifer standing by his side was the murderer.

No further evidence on the part of the prosecution remaining to be produced, the Court was cleared and the accused returned to his ship the result of the former examination as to the insufficiency of the evidence to criminate him having been confirmed by the Consul, and not contested by the Taoutae; who nevertheless referred to the Chinese system of conducting such examinations and expressed a desire that both the blackmen, (the Fifer and the other,) should be repeatedly examined and crossquestioned until the truth could be elicited, which the Consul stated was a mode of proceeding altogether opposed to and prohibited by English law and custom, and could not therefore under any circumstances be adopted.

Ordonnance du Roi qui prescrit la Publication du Traité d'amitié, de commerce et de navigation conclu, le 24 Septembre 1844, entre la France et la Chine.

Au palais des Tuileries, le 22 Novembre 1845.

LOUIS-PHILIPPE, ROI DES FRANÇAIS, à tous présents et à venir, SALUT.

Savoir faisons que, entre Nous et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine, il a été conclu à Whampoa, le 24 Septembre 1844, un Traité d'amitié, de commerce et de navigation, suivi d'un tarif des droits d'importation et d'exportation que les Français auront à payer dans les ports chinois;—

Traité dont les ratifications ont été échangées à Macao, le 25 août 1845, et dont la teneur suit:

TRAITE.

Des relations de commerce et de navigation s'étant etablies depuis longtemps entre la France et la Chine, Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine ont jugé convenable d'en regulariser l'existence, d'en favoriser le developpement et d'en perpetuer la durée. A cet effet, Leurs Majestés ont resolu de conclure un Traité, d'amitie de commerce et de navigation, fondé sur l'interêt commun des deux Pays, et ont, en consequence, nommé pour leurs Plenipotentiaires, savoir:

Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français, M. *Théodose de Lagrené*, Commandeur de l'ordre imperial de la Légion d'honneur, Grand Commandeur de l'ordre du Sauveur de Grèce, etc. etc. son Envoyé extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire;

Et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine, *Ki*, Sous-Précepteur du Prince Impérial, un des Présidents du conseil de la guerre, Gouverneur general des deux Kuǎn, membre de la Famille Imperiale, etc. etc.;

Lesquels, après s'être communique l'un à l'autre leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, et les avoir trouves en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants et les ont arrêtes:

ART. I.—Il y aura paix constante et amitie perpetuelle entre Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français, d'une part, et Sa Majesté l'Empereur de Chine, d'autre part, ainsi qu'entre les citoyens et sujets des deux Empires, sans exception de personnes ni de lieux. Tous jouiront, dans les Etats respectifs des Hautes Parties contractantes, d'une pleine et entière protection pour leurs personnes et leurs proprietes.

ART. II.—Dorénavant les Français et leurs familles sont autorises à se transporter, s'etablir et se livrer au commerce en toute securite, sans entrave ni restriction aucune, dans les ports et places de *Canton, Emoui, Fou-Chou, Ning-pô, et Chang-Hai.* Les navires français pourront commercer librement dans lesdits ports, y sejourner et circuler de l'un à l'autre, suivant leurs convenances. Mais il leur est formellement interdit de penetrer et d'effectuer des operations commerciales dans aucun autre port de la Chine, comme aussi de pratiquer sur la côte des ventes ou des achats clandestins. En cas de contravention au present article, et sauf les exceptions mentionnees a l'article XXX, la cargaison desdits navires pourra être confisquee au profit du Gouvernement chinois, lequel, toutefois, devra, immediatement après la saisie et avant que la confiscation ne soit legalement prononcee, en donner avis au consulat français du port le plus voisin.

ART. III.—Les proprietes de toute nature appartenant à des Français dans les cinq ports seront considerres par les Chinois comme inviolables, et seront tojours respectees par eux. L'autorite chinoise ne pourra, quoi qu'il arrive, mettre embargo sur les navires français, ni les frapper de requisition pour quelque service public ou prive que ce puisse être.

ART. IV.—Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français pourra nommer des consuls ou agents consulaires dans chacun des cinq ports susnommes, pour servir d'intermediaire entre les autorites chinoises et les negociants français, et veiller à la stricte observation des reglements stipules. Ces fonctionnaires seront traites avec les egards et la consideration qui leur sont dus; leurs rapports et communications officielles avec l'autorite superieure de leur residence seront établis sur le pied de la plus parfaite egalite. S'ils avaient à se plaindre des procedes de ladite autorite, ils s'adresseront directement au surintendant des cinq ports ou, à son defaut, au haut fonctionnaire de la province, qui examinera mûrement leurs plaintes et y fera droit, s'il y a lieu. En cas d'absence du consul ou de l'agent consulaire, les capitaines et negociants français auront la faculte de recourir à l'intervention du consul d'une Puissance amie, ou bien s'il n'y avait pas possibilite de le faire, de s'adresser directement au chef de la douane, lequel avisera aux moyens d'assurer auxdits capitaines ou negociants tous les benefices du present Traite.

ART. V.—Il sera loisible à Sa Majesté l'Empereur des Français de faire stationner un bâtiment de guerre dans chacun des cinq ports, à l'effet de maintenir le bon ordre et la discipline parmi les equipages des navires marchands, et de faciliter l'exercice de l'autorite consulaire. Les mesures necessaires seront prises pour que la presence des susdits bâtiments de guerre n'entraîne aucun inconvenient; et leurs commandants recevront l'ordre de faire executer les dispositions mentionnees à l'article XXIII, par rapport aux communications avec la terre et à la police des equipages. Il est bien entendu, d'ailleurs, que les bâtiments de guerre français ne sauraient être frappes d'aucun droit quelconque.

ART. VI.—Les droits d'importation et d'exportation preleves dans les cinq ports sur le commerce français seront regles conformement au tarif annexe au present, sous le sceau et la signature des Plenipotentiaires respectifs. Moyennant l'acquittement de ces droits, dont il est expressement interdit d'augmenter le montant à l'avenir, et que ne pourra aggraver aucune espèce de charges ou de surtaxes quelconques, les Français seront libres d'importer en Chine, des ports français et etrangers, et d'exporter egalement pour toute destination toutes les marchandises qui ne seront pas, au jour de la signature du present Traite et d'après la classification du tarif ci-contre, l'objet d'une prohibition formelle ou d'un monopole special. Le Gouvernement chinois renonçant à la faculte d'augmenter par la suite le nombre des articles reputes contrebande ou monopole, aucune modification ne pourra être dorenavant apportee au susdit tarif qu'après une entente prealable avec le Gouvernement français, et de son plein et entier consentement.

A l'egard du tarif, aussi bien que pour toute stipulation introduite ou à introduire dans les traites existants, ou qui seraient ulterieurement conclus, il demeure bien et dûment établi que les negociants, et en general tous les citoyens français en Chine, auront droit, toujours et partout, au traitement de la nation la plus favorisee.

ART. VII.—Toutes marchandises françaises, après avoir acquitte dans l'un des cinq ports les droits de douane liquides d'après le tarif, pourront être transportees dans l'interieur par les negociants chinois, sans avoir à subir aucune autre charge supplementaire que le payement des droits de transit, suivant le taux modere actuellement en vigueur, lesquels droits ne seront susceptibles d'aucune augmentation future.

Si des agents de la douane chinoise, contrairement à la teneur du present article et du precedent, exigeaient des retributions illegales ou prelevaient des droits plus eleves, ils seraient punis suivant les lois de l'Empire du Milieu.

ART. VIII.—La publication d'un tarif convenable et regulier ôtant desormais tout pretexte à la contrebande, il n'est pas a presumer qu'aucun acte de cette nature soit commis par des bâtiments de commerce français dans les cinq ports. S'il en etait autrement, toute marchandise introduite en contrebande par des navires ou des negociants français dans l'un des ports precites, quelles que soient d'ailleurs sa valeur et sa nature, comme aussi toute denree prohibee, debarquee frauduleusement, seront saisies par l'autorite locale et confisquees au profit du Gouvernement chinois. En outre, celui-ci pourra, si bon lui semble, interdire l'entree de la Chine au bâtiment surpris en contravention, et le contraindre à partir aussitôt après l'apuration de ses comptes.

Si quelque navire etranger se couvrait frauduleusement du pavillon de la France, le Gouvernement français verrait a prendre les mesures necessaires pour la repression de cet abus.

ART. IX.—La corporation privilegiee, connue precedemment a Canton sous le nom de marchands *hongs* ou *hanistes*, ayant ete legalement supprimee, les Français, dans les cinq ports, seront libres dorenavant de traiter de l'achat et de la vente de toute marchandise d'importation ou d'exportation avec tel sujet chinois qu'ils voudront, sans distinction de classe et sans l'intervention obligee de qui que ce soit. Aucune autre societe privilegiee ne pourra desormais s'etablir non plus qu'aucune coalition organisee dans le but d'exercer un monopole sur le commerce. En cas de contravention au present, l'autorite chinoise, sur les representations du consul ou agent consulaire, aviserait au moyen de dissoudre de semblables associations, dont elle s'efforcera d'ailleurs de prevenir l'existence par des prohibitions prealables, afin d'ecarter tout ce qui pourrait porter atteinte a la libre concurrence.

ART. X.—Si des Chinois, à l'avenir, deviennent debiteurs de capitaines ou de negociants français et leur font eprouver des pertes par fraude ou de toute autre manière, ceux-ci n'auront plus à se prevaloir de la solidarite qui resultait de l'ancien etat de choses; ils pourront seulement s'adresser, par l'entremise de leur consul, à l'autorite locale, qui ne negligera rien, après avoir examine l'affaire, pour contraindre les prevenus à satisfaire à leurs engagements, suivant la loi du pays. Mais si le debiteur ne peut être retrouve, s'il est mort ou en faillite, et s'il ne reste rien pour payer, les negociants français ne pourront point appeler l'autorite chinoise en garantie.

En cas de fraude ou de non-payement de la part de negociants français, le consul pretera de la même manière assistance au reclamant, sans que, toutefois, ni lui ni son Gouvernement puissent en aucune façon être rendus responsables.

ART. XI.—Lorsqu'un bâtiment français arrivera dans les eaux de l'un des cinq ports ouverts au commerce, il aura la faculte d'engager tel pilote qu'il lui conviendra, pour se faire conduire immediatement dans le port; et, de même, quand, après avoir acquitte toutes les charges legales, il sera prêt à mettre à la voile, on ne pourra davantage lui refuser des pilotes pour le sortir du port sans retard ni delai.

Tout individu qui voudra exercer la profession de pilote pour les bâtiments français pourra, sur la presentation de trois certificats de capitaines de navire, être commissionne par le consul de France, de la même manière que cela se pratiquerait pour d'autres nations.

La retribution à payer au pilote sera reglee selon l'equite, pour chaque port en particulier, par le consul ou agent consulaire, lequel la fixera convenablement, en raison de la distance parcourue et des circonstances de la navigation.

ART. XII.—Des que le pilote aura introduit un navire de commerce français dans le port, le chef de la douane delèguera un ou deux preposes pour surveiller le navire et empêcher qu'il ne se pratique aucune fraude. Ces preposes pourront, selon leur convenance, rester dans leur propre bateau ou se tenir à bord du bâtiment. Les frais de leur solde, nourriture et entretien, seront à la charge de la douane chinoise, et ils ne pourront exiger aucune indemnite ou retribution quelconque du capitaine ou du consignataire. Toute contravention à ces despositions entraînera une punition proportionnelle au montant de l'exaction, laquelle, en outre, sera integralement restituee.

ART. XIII.—Dans les vingt-quatre heures qui suivront l'arrivee d'un navire de commerce français dans l'un des cinq ports, le capitaine, s'il n'est dûment empêche, et, à son defaut, le subrecargue ou le consignataire, devra se rendre au consulat de France, et remettre entre les mains du consul les papiers de bord, les connaissements et le manifeste: dans les vingt-quatre heures suivantes, le consul enverra au chef de la douane une note detaillee indiquant le nom du navire, le rôle d'equipage, le tonnage legal du bâtiment et la nature de son chargement. Si, par suite de la negligence du capitaine, cette dernière formalite n'avait pu être accomplie dans les quarante-huit heures qui suivront l'arrivee du navire, le capitaine sera passible d'une amende de cinquante piastres par jour de retard, au profit du Gouvernement chinois: ladite amende, toutefois, ne pourra depasser la somme de deux cents piastres.

Aussitôt après la reception de la note transmise par le consulat, le chef de la douane delivrera le permis d'ouvrir la cale. Si le capitaine, avant d'avoir reçu le permis precite, avait ouvert sa cale et commence a decharger, il pourra être condamne à une amende de cinq cents piastres, et les marchandises debarquees pourront être saisies, le tout au profit du Gouvernement chinois.

ART. XIV.—Tout bâtiment français entre dans un port de Chine, et qui n'a point encore leve le permis de debarquement mentionne plus bas à l'article XVI, pourra, dans les deux jours de son arrivee, quitter le port et se rendre dans un autre sans avoir à payer ni droit de tonnage ni droit de douane, attendu qu'il les acquittera ulterieurement dans le port où il effectuera la vente de ses marchandises.

ART. XV.—Après l'expiration des deux jours susmentionnes, et avant de proceder au dechargement, chaque bâtiment de commerce français acquittera integralement les droits de tonnage ainsi regles:—pour les navires de cent cinquante tonneaux de la jauge legale et au-dessus, à raison de cinq maces (un demi-tael) par tonneau; pour les navires jaugeant moins de cent cinquante tonneaux, à raison de un mace (un dixième de tael) par tonneau. Toutes les retributions et surcharges additionnelles, anterieurement imposees a l'arrivee et au depart, sont expressement supprimees et ne pourront être remplacees par aucune autre.

Lors du payement du droit precite, le chef de la douane delivrera au capitaine ou consignataire un reçu en forme de certificat constatant que le droit de tonnage a ete integralement acquitte; et, sur l'exhibition de ce certificat au chef de la douane de tout autre des cinq ports où il lui conviendrait de se rendre, le capitaine sera dispense de payer de nouveau pour son bâtiment le droit de tonnage, tout navire français ne devant en être passible qu'une seule fois à chacun de ses voyages d'un pays etranger en Chine.

Sont exemptes du droit de tonnage les barques, goëlettes, bateaux caboteurs et autres embarcations françaises, pontees ou non pontees, employees aux transports des passagers, bagages, lettres, comestibles et generalement de tous objets non sujets aux droits. Si lesdites embarcations transportaient en outre des merchandises, elles rentreraient dans la categorie des navires jaugeant moins de cent cinquante tonneaux, et payeraient à raison de un dixième de tael (un mace) par tonneau. Les negociants français pourront toujours affreter des jonques et autres embarcations chinoises, lesquelles ne seront soumises a aucun droit de tonnage.

ART. XVI.—Toutes les fois qu'un negociant français aura des marchandises à embarquer ou à debarquer, il devra d'abord en remettre la note detaillee au consul ou agent consulaire, qui chargera immediatement un interprete reconnu du consulat d'en donner communication au chef de la douane. Celui-ci delivrera sur-le-champ un permis d'embarquement ou de debarquement. Il sera alors procede à la verification des marchandises dans la forme la plus convenable pour qu'il n'y ait chance de perte pour aucune des parties.

Le negociant français devra se faire representer sur le lieu de la verification (s'il ne prefère y assister lui-même) par une personne reunissant les qualités requises, a l'effet de veiller à ses interêts au moment où il sera procede à cette verification pour la liquidation des droits; faute de quoi, toute reclamation ulterieure restera nulle et non avenue.

En ce qui concerne les marchandises taxees *ad valorem*, si le negociant ne peut tomber d'accord avec l'employe chinois sur la valeur à fixer, chaque partie appellera deux ou trois negociants charges d'examiner les marchandises, et le prix le plus eleve qui sera offert par l'un d'eux sera repute constituer la valeur reelle desdites marchandises.

Les droits seront preleves sur le poids net; on deduira, en consequence, le poids des emballages et contenants. Si le negociant français ne peut s'entendre avec l'employe chinois sur la fixation de la taxe, chaque partie choisira un certain nombre de caisses et de ballots parmi les colis, objets du litige; ils seront d'abord peses brut, puis taxes ensuite, et la taxe moyenne des colis peses servira de taxe pour tous ses autres.

Si pendant le cours de la verification, il s'elève quelque difficulte qui ne puisse être resolue, le negociant français pourra reclamer l'intervention du consul, lequel portera sur-le-champ l'objet de la contestation à la connaissance du chef des douanes, et tous deux s'efforceront d'arriver à un arrangement amiable. Mais la reclamation devra avoir lieu dans les vingt-quatre heures, sinon il n'y sera pas donne suite. Tant que le jugement de la contestation restera pendant, le chef de la douane n'en portera pas l'objet sur ses livres, laissant ainsi toute latitude pour l'examen et la solution de la difficulte.

Les marchandises importees qui auraient eprouve des avaries jouiront d'une reduction de droits proportionelle à leur depreciation: celle-ci sera determinee equitablement, et, s'il le faut, par expertise contradictoire, ainsi qu'il a ete stipule plus haut pour la fixation des droits *ad valorem*.

ART. XVII.—Tout navire français entre dans l'un des cinq ports, et qui voudra n'y decharger qu'une partie de ses marchandises, ne payera les droits de douane que pour la partie debarquee; il pourra transporter le reste de sa cargaison dans un autre port et l'y vendre. Les droits seront alors acquittes.

Dans le cas où des français, après avoir acquitte dans un port les droits sur des marchandises, voudraient les reexporter et aller les vendre dans un autre port, ils en previendront le consul ou agent consulaire; celui-ci, de son côte, en informera le chef de la douane, lequel, après avoir constate l'identite de la marchandise et la parfaite integrite des colis, remettra aux reclamants une declaration attestant que les droits afferents auxdites marchandises ont ete effectivement acquittes. Munis de cette declaration, les negociants français n'auront, à leur arrivee dans l'autre port, qu'à la presenter, par l'entremise du consul, au chef de la douane, qui delivrera pour cette partie de la cargaison, sans retard et sans frais, un permis de debarquement en franchise de droits. Mais si l'autorite decouvrait de la fraude ou de la contrebande parmi les marchandises ainsi reexportees, celles-ci seraient, après verification, confisquees au profit du Gouvernement chinois.

ART. XVIII.—Il est etabli, de commun accord, que les droits d'importation seront acquittes par les capitaines ou negociants français au fur et à mesure du debarquement des marchandises et après leur verification: les droits d'exportation le seront de la même manière lors de l'embarquement. Lorsque les droits de tonnage et de douane dus par un bâtiment français auront ete integralement acquittes, le chef de la douane delivrera une quittance generale, sur l'exhibition de laquelle le consul rendra ses papiers de bord au capitaine, et lui permettra de mettre à la voile.

Le chef de la douane designera une ou plusieurs maisons de change qui seront autorisees à recevoir les sommes dues par les negociants français au compte du Gouvernement, et les recepisses de ces maisons de change, pour tous les payements qui leur auront ete faits, seront reputes acquits du Gouvernement chinois. Ces payements pourront s'operer, soit en lingots, soit en monnaies etrangères dont le rapport avec l'argent syré sera determine, de commun accord, entre le consul ou agent consulaire français et le chef de la douane dans les differents ports, suivant le temps, le lieu et les circonstances.

ART. XIX.—Dans chacun des cinq ports, le chef de la douane recevra pour lui-même et deposera au consulat français, des balances legales pour les marchandises et pour l'argent, ainsi que des poids et des mesures exactement conformes aux poids et mesures en usage à la douane de Canton, et revêtus d'une estampille et d'un cachet constatant cette conformite. Ces etalons seront la base de toutes les liquidations de droits et de tous les payements à faire au Gouvernement chinois. On y aura recours en cas de contestation sur le poids et la mesure des marchandises, et il sera statue d'après les resultats qu'ils auront donnes.

ART. XX.—Aucun transbordement de marchandises ne pourra avoir lieu que sur permis special et dans un cas d'urgence. S'il devient indispensable d'effectuer cette operation, il devra en être refere au consul, qui delivrera un certificat sur le vu duquel le transbordement sera autorise par le chef de la douane. Celui-ci pourra toujours deleguer un employe de son administration pour y assister. Tout transbordement non autorise, sauf le cas de peril en la demeure, entraînera la confiscation, au profit du Gouvernement chinois, de la totalite des merchandises illicitement transbordees.

ART. XXI.—Les capitaines et negociants français pourront louer telles espèces d'alleges et d'embarcations qu'il leur plaira pour transporter des merchandises et des passagers, et la retribution à payer pour ces alleges sera reglee de gre à gre par les parties interessees, sans l'intervention de l'autorite chinoise, et par consequent sans sa garantie en cas d'accident de fraude ou de disparition desdites alleges. Le nombre n'en sera point limite, et le monopole n'en pourra être concede à qui que ce soit, non plus que celui du transport par portefaix des marchandises à embarquer ou à debarquer.

ART. XXII.—Tout Français qui, conformement aux stipulations de l'article II, arrivera dans l'un des cinq ports, pourra, quelle que soit la duree de son sejour, y louer des maisons et des magasins pour deposer ses marchandises, ou bien affermer des terrains et y bâtir lui-même des maisons et des magazins. Les Français pourront, de la même manière, etablir des eglises, des hôpitaux, des hospices, des ecoles et des cimetières. Dans ce but, l'autorite locale, après s'être concertee avec le consul, designera les quartiers les plus convenables pour la residence des Français, et les endroits dans lesquels pourront avoir lieu les constructions precitees. Le prix des loyers et des fermages sera librement debattu entre les parties interessees et regle, autant que faire se pourra, conformement à la moyenne des prix locaux. Les autorites chinoires empêcheront leurs nationaux de surfaire ou d'exiger des prix exorbitants, et le consul, de son côte, veillera à ce que les Français n'usent pas de violence ou de contrainte pour forcer le consentement des proprietaires. Il est bien entendu, d'ailleurs, que le nombre des maisons et l'etendue des terrains à affecter aux Français dans les cinq ports ne seront point limites, et qu'ils seront determines d'après les besoins et les convenances des ayants droit. Si des Chinois violaient ou detruisaient des eglises ou des cimetières français, les coupables seraient punis suivant toute la rigueur des lois du pays.

ART. XXIII.—Les Français residant ou de passage dans un des cinq ports pourront circuler dans leur voisinage immediat et y vaquer à leurs occupations aussi librement que les nationaux. Mais ils ne pourront depasser certaines limites, qui seront fixees de commun accord entre le consul et l'autorite locale, ni, sous aucun pretexte, se livrer à des operations commerciales en dehors ces limites. Celles-ci seront egalement respectees par les equipages des bâtiments français mouilles dans chacun desdits ports. Quand des matelots descendront à terre, ils seront soumis à des règlements de discipline speciale qui seront arrêtes par le consul et communiques à l'autorite locale, de manière à prevenir, autant que possible, toute occasion de querelle entre les navires français et les gens du pays.

Si, contrairement aux presentes dispositions, des Français, quels qu'ils soient, s'aventuraient en dehors des limites ou penetraient au loin dans l'interieur, ils pourront être arrêtes par l'autorite chinoise, laquelle, dans ce cas, [illegible] de les faire conduire au consulat français du port le plus voisin; mais il est formellement interdit à tout individu quelconque de frapper, de blesser ou de maltraiter en aucune manière les Français ainsi arrêtes, de peur de troubler la bonne harmonie qui doit regner entre les deux empires.

ART. XXIV.—Les Français, dans les cinq ports, pourront choisir librement et à prix debattu entre les parties, ou sous la seule intervention du consul, des compradors, interprètes, ecrivains, ouvriers, bateliers et domestiques; ils auront, en outre, la faculte d'engager des lettres du pays pour apprendre à parler ou à ecrire la langue chinoise et toute autre langue ou dialecte usites dans l'empire, comme aussi de se faire aider par eux, soit pour leurs ecritures, soit pour des travaux scientifiques ou litteraires. Ils pourront egalement enseigner à tout sujet chinois la langue du pays ou des langues etrangères, et vendre sans obstacle des livres français, ou acheter eux-mêmes toute sortes de livres chinois.

ART. XXV.—Lorsqu'un citoyen français aura quelque sujet de plainte ou quelque reclamation à formuler contre un Chinois, il devra d'abord exposer ses griefs au consul, qui, après avoir examine l'affaire, s'efforcera de l'arranger amiablement. De même, quand un Chinois aura à se plaindre d'un Français, le consul ecoutera sa reclamation avec interêt et cherchera à menager un arrangement amiable. Mais si, dans l'un ou l'autre cas, la chose etait impossible, le consul requerra l'assistance du fonctionnaire chinois competent, et tous deux, après avoir examine conjointement l'affaire, statueront suivant l'equite.

ART. XXVI.—Si dorenavant des citoyens français, dans un des cinq ports, eprouvaient quelque dommage, ou s'ils etaient l'objet de quelque insulte ou vexation de la part de sujets chinois, ceux-ci seront poursuivis par l'autorite locale, qui prendra les mesures necessaires pour la defense et la protection des Français. A bien plus forte raison, si des malfaiteurs, ou quelque partie egaree de la population, tentaient de piller, de detruire ou d'incendier les maisons, les magasins des Français ou tout autre etablissement forme par eux, la même autorite, soit à la requisition du consul, soit de son propre mouvement, enverrait en toute hâte la force armee pour dissiper l'emeute, s'emparer des coupables et les livrer à toute la severite des lois: le tout sans prejudice des poursuites à exercer par qui de droit pour indemnisation des pertes eprouvees.

ART. XXVII.—Si, malheureusement, il s'elevait quelque rixe ou quelque querelle entre des Français et des Chinois, comme aussi dans le cas où, durant le cours d'une semblable querelle, un ou plusieurs individus seraient tues ou blesses, soit par des coups de feu, soit autrement, les Chinois seront arrêtes par l'autorite chinoise, qui se chargera de les faire examiner et punir, s'il y a lieu, conformement aux lois du pays. Quant aux Français, ils seront arrêtes à la diligence du consul, et celui-ci prendra toutes les mesures necessaires pour que les prevenus soient livres à l'action regulière des lois françaises, dans la forme et suivant les dispositions qui seront ulterieurement determinees par le Gouvernment français.

Il en sera de même en toute circonstance analogue et non prevue dans la presente Convention, le principe etant que, pour la repression des crimes et delits commis par eux dans les cinq ports, les Français seront constamment regis par la loi française.

ART. XXVIII.—Les Français qui se trouveront dans les cinq ports dependront egalement, pour toutes les difficultes ou les contestations qui pourraient s'elever entre eux, de la juridiction française. En cas de differends survenus entre Français et etrangers, il est bien stipule que l'autorite chinoise n'aura à s'en mêler d'aucune manière. Elle n'aura pareillement à exercer aucune action sur les navires marchands français: ceux-ci ne relèveront que de l'autorite française et du capitaine.

ART. XXIX.—Dans le cas où des navires de commerce français seraient attaques ou pilles par des pirates dans des parages dependant de la Chine, l'autorite civile et militaire du lieu le plus rapproche, dès qu'elle aura connaissance du fait, en poursuivra activement les auteurs et ne negligera rien pour qu'ils soient arrêtes et punis conformement aux lois. Les marchandises enlevees, en quelque lieu et dans quelque etat qu'elles se retrouvent, seront remises entre les mains du consul, qui se chargera de les restituer aux ayants droit. Si l'on ne peut s'emparer des coupables ni recouvrer le totalite des objets voles, les fonctionnaires chinois subiront la peine infligee par la loi en semblable circonstance, mais ils ne sauraient être rendus pecuniairement responsables.

ART. XXX.—Tout bâtiment de guerre français croisant pour la protection du commerce sera reçu en ami et traite comme tel dans tous les ports de Chine où il se presentera. Ces bâtiments pourront s'y procurer les divers objets de rechange et de ravitaillement dont ils auraient besoin, et, s'ils ont fait des avaries, les reparer et acheter, dans ce but, les materiaux necessaires, le tout sans la moindre opposition.

Il en sera de même à l'egard des navires de commerce français qui, par suite d'avaries majeures ou pour toute autre cause, seraient contraints de chercher refuge dans quelque port chinois que ce fût.

Si quelqu'un de ces bâtiments venait à se perdre sur la côte, l'autorite chinoise la plus proche, dès qu'elle en serait informee, porterait sur-le-champ assistance à l'equipage, pourvoirait à ses premiers besoins, et prendrait les mesures d'urgence necessaires pour le sauvetage du navire et la preservation des marchandises. Puis elle porterait le tout à la connaissance du consul ou agent consulaire le plus à portee du sinistre, pour que celui-ci, de concert avec l'autorite competente, pût aviser aux moyens de rapatrier l'equipage et de sauver les debris du navire et de la cargaison.

(To be concluded next week.)

N.B.—From deficiency of letters with the accent sign (é), we denote the same with Italics. Likewise the other accents are partly so denoted.

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Paper,	4	„
Prussian Blue,	116	„
White Lead,	40	„
Sandal wood,	80	piculs.
Private Stores,	15	packages.
Consiguees unknown,	62	„

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Jany. 3,	Druid,	*for* Cowes.
9,	Stephen Lurman, (Am.)	„ New York.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Emperor of China, Sophia.
Liverpool.—Cathaya, Champion, John Bright and Old England.
Singapore.—Peilades, and Whampoa.
Hongkong.—Audax.

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SHANGHAI ALMANAC,
For 1852,
AND COMMERCIAL GUIDE

NOW ready for delivery;
Price to Subscribers, ... Drs. 2 } Each
Non-Subscribers, „ 3 } Copy.

CONTAINING—LISTS OF RESIDENTS at the Five Ports and the several MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENTS.—LUNAR PHASES and ECLIPSES.—CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES.—LIFE and ASSURANCE OFFICES.—PORT and HARBOR-MASTER'S REGULATIONS.—TARIFF of IMPORTS and EXPORTS.—PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS for the NAVIGATION of the YANG-TSZE-KEANG—METEOROLOGY of SHANGHAI—CALENDAR with CHINESE DAYS of MOON, and CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS—ABSTRACT of OBSERVATIONS by THERMOMETER for many YEARS—NOTES on the NEIGHBOURHOOD of SHANGHAI with a MAP—TREATIES of NANKING and the BOGUE, and TRADE REGULATIONS—The CHINESE ALMANAC—NOTICE of SEU KWANG-KE, &c., &c., &c.

January 1st, 1852.

CORRECTION OF OUR LIST OF RESIDENTS.

ANY error, of omission or otherwise, can be made in the forthcoming sheet, to contain Residents at *Canton, Amoy, Fuchau,* and *Ningpo,* if sent in *soon.*

January 2d, 1852.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE,

AT this Office, a dozen Nº. 1, *North-China Herald,* August 3rd, 1850,—whoever has any spare number of the above, can have two of any other required number in exchange for it.

January 2d, 1852.

NOTICE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG:—A Second Edition, carefully revised by the Author, Walter Macfarlane, Esq.,—will shortly be published, price 1 dollar each in a paper cover.—Subscription book open at this Office.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1850-51; extracted from the *North-China Herald,* Nos. 33, 40, 48, and 53, of 15th March, 3rd May, 28th June, and 2nd August, 1851,—in a PAMPHLET FORM, 1 dollar each.

TARIFFS of IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, for office use, or in a letter form, may also be had at the office of the *Herald,* ¼ dollar and 25

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Jany. 6	Nymph	B. schr	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Dec. 22	Opium	Dent, Beale & Co.

DEPARTURE.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Jany. 7	Stephen Lurman	A. ship	453	Clarke	New York	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Athol	607	Nov. 22	B. bark	337	Black	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Singapore	Early
Chebucto	608	Dec. 20	B. ship	408	Beech	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Eliza	609	Jany. 1	B. bark	255	Noble	Smith, King & Co.	London	Early
Gallego	189	Dec. 21	A. bark	585	Ellery	Bull, Nye & Co.	New York	Early
Nymph		Jany. 6	B. schr	106	Wilson	Dent, Beale & Co.	Hongkong	Soon
Oriental	191	Dec. 24	A. bark	470	Dale	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Prescott		Dec. 28	A. bark	279	Spean	Hargreaves & Co.		
Radnga	181	Nov. 5	A. ship	586	Cook	Smith, King & Co.	New York	Early
William Hughes		Nov. 26	A. brig	250	Banker	Captain.		

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 8th January, 1852.

The present month has begun with some of the most beautiful weather we have experienced since the beginning of the winter. There has been more or less frost every morning, and during the last three days it has been very severe. Ice has been collected in the ice houses nearly two inches thick. During the afternoon of Tuesday a considerable fall of snow took place and continued for a couple of hours.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

January.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1852	Mean of 3 years	1852	1851	1852	Mean of 3 years
1	Th.	30.41	30.30	30.31	47.	50.	N.	S.W.	0.00	0.00
2	F.	30.53	30.43	30.44	42.	43.5	N.	S.	0.00	0.02
3	S.	30.43	30.36	30.33	41.5	40.5	N.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
4	S.	30.47	30.49	30.37	44.5	40.5	N.	N.	0.00	0.00
5	M.	30.50	30.38	30.41	42.	40.	N.N.W. to N.	N.E.	0.00	0.00
6	Tu.	30.47	30.34	30.37	36.	39.5	W.N.W. to N.W.	N.W.	0.00	0.07
7	W.	30.60	30.39	30.49	29.5	36.	N. to N.N.W.	N.W.	0.00	0.10
8	Th.	30.50	30.38	30.38	37.5	37.5	N.	N.W.	0.00	0.00
Shanghae, 9th January, 1852.				Mean	40.0	34.5		Total	0.00	0.19

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons Yards	Printed & Colored Cottons Yards	Woollens Pieces	Long Ells Pieces.
John Bright, ...	Liverpool	510	Augt. 13	3,480,076	192,010	176	..
Cathaya, ...	Liverpool	407	„ 17	2,701,243	318,240	1,327	1,000

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales.
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	435,372	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,012	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	516,883	13,807,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Southong.	H. Mury and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	..
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,153	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1850, TO 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	10,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,060	156,960	196,560	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively,* and *Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,636,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, { Increase,	5,674,630	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
{ Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Mury and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gun-powder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Silk Cases	Silk Piculs	Nankeens Boxes	Silk Piece Goods	Wool Bales
	July Total—In 10 Vessels,			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,004,425	2,923	..	..	..	..	145
	Aug. „ —In 9 „			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,264,832	2,870	..	..	1	3 pkgs.	6
	Sept. „ —In 8 „			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,612,389	1,196	..	..	..	7½ pcls.	..
	Oct. „ —In 11 „			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,880,027	2,850	..	..	..	..	95
	Nov. „ —In 6 „			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,551,593	2,396	..	13	..	..	41
Dec. 22	Jeremiah Garnett	447	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305,658	..	..	..	..	..	49
„ 24	Dominion, ...	560	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	637,617	..	..	..	..	..	..
„ 24	Bangalore.	877	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607,568	656	4	..	..	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales	Silk Piculs	Silk Piece Goods.	Nankeens Pieces	Nankeens Cases
Nov. 6	Cassiterides	414	N. York	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	460,840	..	11.94	..	..	..
Dec. 20	Edward Boustead	443	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	294,513	..	..	..	..	..

The Cargoes per *D. Godfrey* to Boston, and *Howqua, Candace, Ariel, Wellington, Josiah Quincy, Lantao, Fenelon, John Boring, Panama, Nebraska, Susquehanna, Vancouver, Oneida, Nestorian, Lebanon,* and *Helena* to New York, have not as yet been ascertained.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yng. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total Pounds	Silk Piece Goods	Nankeens
	Sep. Total—In 1 Vessel			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397,792	..	..
	Oct. „ —In 5 „			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,147,152	..	..
	Nov. „ —In 3 „			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	451,628	..	..
Dec. 15	Alverton, ...	409	Sydney	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157,054	..	..
„ 16	Glencoe, ...	159	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114,933	2 cases	1 case
„ 20	Mohawk, ...	443	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160,104	..	..

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gun-powder	Imperial	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer, ...	452	Rotterdam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505,070	..
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert, ...	283	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	236,378	..

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